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KIPLING WARNS HIS COUNTRYMEN

Appeals to Them to Fight So as Not to be Made Vassals.

London, Sept. 8, 1:15 a. m.—"It is not conceivable that we will fail. If we do fail, the lights of freedom go out over the whole world."

This was the statement of Rudyard Kipling, the author, in a stirring address to a mass meeting at Brighton, where an immense crowd had gathered in the dome to listen to speeches in support of Lord Kitchener's crusade for recruits. The meeting was presided over by the lord mayor of Brighton, seconded by Herbert Samuel, president of the local government board. Mr. Kipling said:

"Through no fault or wish of ours, we are at war with Germany, the power which owes its existence to three well-thought-out wars; the power which, for the last twenty years, has devoted itself to organizing and preparing for this war; the power which is now fighting to conquer the civilized world."

"For the last two generations the Germans, in their books, lectures, speeches and schools, have been carefully taught that nothing less than this world contest was the object of their preparations and their sacrifices. They have prepared carefully and sacrificed greatly."

"We must have men and men and men if we, with our allies, are to check the onrush of organized barbarism."

"Have no illusions. We are dealing with a strong and magnificently equipped enemy, whose avowed aim

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IMPERIAL GUARD IS ANNIHILATED

German Army Forced Back in the Greatest Battle of the War.

Paris, Sept. 7, via London, 8:35 p. m.—It was officially announced tonight that the Germans are retreating from the line of Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun after a vigorous action with French and British troops.

An earlier official statement given out in Paris today said that a general action had started on the line from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun, a distance of 120 miles. It was then said that, thanks to the vigorous action of the French troops, supported by the British, the Germans had started retreating. Unofficial advices from Berlin also have indicated that a battle of tremendous importance was being fought in the territory described.

London, Sept. 7, 10:17 p. m.—A Boulogne dispatch to the Evening News says a telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces at Percy-sur-Oise. The imperial guard under Crown Prince Frederick William is reported to have been annihilated by the British force which opposed them.

The Evening News dispatch says: "A telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British, and D'Amade the French, at Percy-sur-Oise, about twenty-five miles north of Paris. The allies were drawn across the north line with the center at Percy. The English troops were on the left and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the imperial guard under Crown Prince Frederick William."

"On both wings, it is reported, the allies were successful. The German left was held by the French and retired to the north."

"The imperial guard, who were ordered to surrender, were annihilated by the British. It is reported that the crown prince was in their midst."

The British official bureau has received no confirmation of the message, and the Evening News says that it prints the dispatch with reserve.

London, Sept. 7, 11:45 p. m.—The official bureau says:

"General Joffre's plans are being steadily carried out. The allied forces are acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back in a northeast direction the German forces opposed to them."

London, Sept. 7, 11:30 p. m.—Once more the Germans and the allied French and English armies have grappled in the great battle which has been fought with only two brief intermissions since August 23.

The tide has turned, for a time at least, and according to an official bulletin from Paris, the Germans on Sunday evening were compelled to retreat.

The battle line stretched in a rough crescent east of Paris from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun. The front was more than 100 miles long, with the French on the outer edge of the crescent and the Germans occupying the interior line. It was a general action and the British troops were in the battle with the French.

Brief and indefinite though the announcement was, it has kindled high hopes in Great Britain that the German steam roller has struck an impassable barrier.

Million Fight on Allies' Side

Paris, Sept. 7, 4:40 p. m.—It is estimated unofficially that nearly 1,000,000 troops are engaged in the fighting which is proceeding in the east of Paris today.

News of the engagement was contained in a telegram from General Pau, which said that the British troops under command of Sir John French and the French under General D'Amade had met with a signal success in an important engagement. According to the telegram, the allies were drawn across a north line with the center at Percy, the English on the left and the French on the right, and were successful on both wings. The imperial guard, General Pau says, was annihilated by the British troops after they had refused a demand that they surrender. The crown prince is reported to have been in their midst.

Percy is about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

THE INVISIBLE SEAT.

Ex-President Taft, at a luncheon in Princeton, described the diet whereby he has reduced his weight 75 pounds.

"It has been an easy diet," he said—"just green vegetables, non-fat meats and acid fruits. An easy diet, and it makes me feel as light and airy as the little man in the trolley car."

"A little wisp of a man jumped up in a crowded car and gallantly offered his seat to a large, comely woman."

"She acknowledged with a pleasant smile his low bow and polite offer. Then she said:

"Thanks so very much—but where did you get up from?"—San Diego Union.

RECRUITING OFFICES IN ENGLAND CLOSED

London, Sept. 7, 10 p. m.—A return issued by the board of trade tonight shows that the growth of unemployment has virtually stopped. In the trades where insurance against unemployment is enforced the percentage of employment is 62½—almost exactly the same as last week, and compared with 3.34 last year.

ROOSEVELT AT FRANKLIN.

Franklin, La., Sept. 8.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived here early today from New Orleans where he conferred yesterday with Louisiana Progressives. The former president expected to speak in several towns in the Third congressional district, delivering his principal address at New Iberia.

TO OPEN YELLOW JACKET MINE.

Salmon, Ida., Sept. 7.—J. B. Hastings, manager of the Yellow Jacket mine, has returned from a trip east, where he succeeded in procuring capital. A crew of miners with supplies has gone out to the property, which is rich in gold, but has been handicapped for lack of transportation facilities.

GREAT RUSSIAN ARMY IN FRANCE

Italian Advances Tell of 250,000 Troops of the Czar With Allies.

Rome, Sept. 8, via London, 12:15 p. m.—According to the Rome Tribuna, there is in France today a total of 250,000 Russian troops.

This newspaper attributed Emperor William's presence at Metz to this concentration of the Russians.

EXCURSION TO BRIGHAM CITY VIA OREGON SHORT LINE SEPTEMBER 9th ACCOUNT ANNUAL PEACH DAY 65 CENTS ROUND TRIP SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

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DINANT BURNED BY THE GERMANS

London, Sept. 8, 12:26 a. m.—An Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says:

"The Germans have destroyed the town of Dinant (fifteen miles south of Namur) after shooting hundreds of the male inhabitants because it was alleged shots had been fired from the heights overlooking the city."

"The Germans in a few hours, by shell fire and incendiary bombs, destroyed Dinant on the Meuse. Hundreds of male inhabitants were shot, including a party of 100 prominent citizens who were executed together in the Place du Armes."

"The Germans alleged that the civilians had fired shots into Dinant from the heights. While the shooting and burning were going on the women residents of the city were confined in the convents."

"Among those shot were M. Humers, the wealthy manager of a large weaving factory and M. Poncelet, son of a former senator. The latter was killed in the presence of his wife and children. Germans appeared at a branch of the National bank, where they demanded the cash in the safe. The manager, M. Wasselez refused to hand it over, whereupon he, together with his two sons, was shot."

"There is no evidence, so far as is known, that the alleged shooting from the heights resulted in the killing of any Germans."

Dinant, which had a population of about 8000, dated back to the sixth century. The town was picturesquely situated beneath limestone cliffs near the river Meuse. The cliffs were surrounded by the walls of an old fortress, much decayed through neglect, reared to defend the town against approach by the river.

Dinant frequently has been the scene of warfare. In 1466 Duke Philip the Good besieged the town with 30,000 men and when it surrendered permitted his men to pillage it for three days and set it on fire. Bound in twos, 800 of the inhabitants were drowned in the Meuse, while Philip, although ill, witnessed the executions from the litter on which he was carried to the river bank. Afterward, even the walls of the buildings were levelled so that not a vestige of the town should remain.

The town was rebuilt by Charles the Bold, Philip's son, but it again was sacked and burned in 1564 by the French.

The principal building of historic interest was the church of Notre Dame, built in the thirteenth century. The town was the center of manufactures of metallic wares, glass, paper and leather.

GERMANS TREATED TO SOME SURPRISES

London, Sept. 8 (2:50 a. m.)—A Post correspondent, wiring from a point not given in the dispatch, has seen a letter from a high German officer invalided home, in which he says:

"The war is not going quite as we expected and the resistance of the allied forces is extraordinary. We are beginning to feel nervous as to result."

"The German losses are terrible; so terrible that the emperor has forbidden their disclosure. Our generals have been wasteful with our men who have been mowed down in thousands."

"While it is impossible to say what our losses are, I estimate them at between 350,000 and 400,000. If they continue at this rate we shall be quite unable to meet Russia with any hope of success."

GERMANS WILL LOSE AFRICAN TERRITORY

London, Sept. 7, 10:20 p. m.—That the Germans in southwest Africa, where there are 30,000 German troops, have been storing guns and ammunition for some time, preparing for military action, has been made known to the British. It is said that the Germans believed the Boers would aid them.

Although the Germans proceeded with great secrecy, the officials have been fully informed concerning their actions, know the number of arms in their possession and their military dispositions.

With populous territory on two sides of German southwest Africa and with adequate military forces at hand, Great Britain is said to be well prepared for the situation. It is generally believed here that she soon will seek to take control of all German territory in Africa.

German east Africa is bounded on the north and southwest by British territory and, it is thought here, with the end of the British island of Mozambique just off the coast, it will be easy for the British to dominate the east coast with the co-operation of land and sea forces.

It is said here that the Boer farmers living in southwest Africa are all loyal to King George.

ALLIES ARE IN A STRONG POSITION

London Hopes to Hear of a General Forward Movement of Army.

London, Sept. 8, 9:40 a. m.—The public is waiting, breathless with the hope that the allies have finally taken the offensive, but the cautious tone of the official communications issued from France indicate that the forward movement of the allies is only a feeler to ascertain the reason for the strange eastward swing of the German right.

No matter, however, what the forward movement may mean, a decisive battle can not be long postponed. Meantime the western valley of the Seine, recently overrun by Germans, has been cleared of the enemy and has been given a breathing spell.

The unexpected swing of the Germans has caused a readjustment of the lines of the allies. The movement of the Germans was ascertained so promptly by the aeroplanes of the allies that abundant time was given for the shift.

It is evident that the Germans now have before the front of their wedge-like advance the veterans of the allies' left wing which underwent a terrible battering along the Franco-Belgian border. The ranks of these Franco-British forces have been reinforced and the losses have been replaced.

Another advantage by the allies is the fact that their flanks are protected by the great fortresses of Paris and Verdun, while in the German rear, Maubeuge is still held by the French, despite the fall of three of its fortresses.

In the eastern war theatre General Ruzsky's Stonewall Jackson tactics have been checked by the strong fortress of Przemyśl, but this delay will not prevent the general forward movement of the Russian forces along the border from Tilsit to Lemberg. The Russians consider it necessary, however, to capture Przemyśl so that the Austrians may not have a single stronghold left in Galicia.

Remarkable reports continue to come in regarding the speed of General Ruzsky's campaign. The soldiers slept on an average of three hours nightly and made 35-mile marches daily.

It is evident from reports received in Petrograd that the Austrians expected to make a long resistance at Lemberg, having accumulated stores sufficient to last a year. All these stores have fallen into the hands of the Russians, enabling them to quicken their campaign without waiting for their own transport train.

London, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch to the Star from Petrograd announces that many German aeroplanes are appearing on the Russian frontier, heralding the arrival of reinforcements.

The Germans seem to possess a powerful force in the Posen district, the Star correspondent says, as they move their troops from Posen to east Prussia or Galicia as the occasion demands.

TURK WARNS THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Sept. 7.—Charging that the intimation by Great Britain to the United States that she would welcome the presence of American war vessels in Turkish waters to protect Christians was merely a "vulgar trap" to get the United States "mixed in the European fray on the allies' side," A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador, issued tonight the following statement:

"According to today's papers, Great Britain, following in the footsteps of France, has agitated before the eyes of the United States the spectre of a massacre of Christians in Turkey and has made this gruesome picture of the immediate future drawn with absolute disregard to truth, a pretext for requesting the United States to dispatch warships to Turkish ports."

"That there have been massacres in Turkey, I cannot unfortunately deny, but the victims suffered at the hands of the Moslems not as Christians, but as political agitators engaged in undermining the Ottoman empire, and while flaunting in the face of the government and dominant race the support of Russia, France and England."

"Under the same provocation what would Russia have done who has given the world the spectacle of not one but twenty pogroms against an innocent race; what France, who smoked to death in caverns the Algerians, fighting for the independence of their land who later on rejoiced in that grand production, the communes what England whose punishment of the 'rebels' in the Indian 'mutiny' was to blow them off."

"And since a large number of American papers are siding with Great Britain and France in this affair I will permit myself to say that the thought of the lynchings which occur daily in the United States in the memory of the 'water cures' in the Philippines should make them chary of attacking Turkey in connection with acts of savagery committed by her under provocation compared with which the economic competition of an Italian or the sniping of a Filipino or even the outrage of a negro are as nothing."

"Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the negroes were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy with the Japanese to facilitate the invasion of the United States by the latter, how many of them would be left alive to tell the tale?"

"Great Britain and France have embarked upon a new campaign of provocation against Turkey, secretly hoping that as a result of it, something untoward might happen in that country to confirm their sinister predictions, so that the United States will finally be prevailed upon to detach warships to the Levant and thus

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get mixed in the European fray on the allies' side, but I believe the administration too sagacious to fall into such a vulgar trap."

"Besides, why should the United States, not one of whose citizens has ever suffered in Turkey, send warships in the waters of that country with the result that it would only cause irritation against her and could under no circumstances act as a check? Bombard Smyrna, Beirut, which are mostly inhabited by Christians? What of that? And what more could she do? Nothing. But that would be enough to mean war. Do the people of the United States want war?"

"The new British move against Turkey is clumsy. It will not cause the United States to modify its attitude. But it has called forth the following telegram from New York to the Turkish embassy:

"If Turkey goes to war against England the Hindus and Mussulmans in India and elsewhere will support her in every way. Thousands of volunteers ready."

(Signed) Bhayankar, Gadar National Volunteers, 57 East 200th street."

ZEPPELINS TO ATTACK LONDON

New York, Sept. 7.—An invasion of a fleet of Zeppelins is England's imminent danger, according to Madame Schumann-Heink, who arrived today, accompanied by her two daughters, on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam.

The singer was among the happy 3373 passengers who made up the Rotterdam's cargo.

Secretary Bryan aided her in the war zone by sending a cablegram to Consul Pike at Coburg, instructing him to use his good offices in her behalf, according to the singer.

Madame Schumann-Heink was singing at the Wagner festival in Bayreuth when the news of the war was received. By the end of the second act the audience had dwindled from 1000 to 200 persons. Thirty of the male singers were summoned by an officer to join their regiments.

The singer's brother was in command of the Austrian cruiser Zenta. Just before leaving Rotterdam she was told that this ship had been sunk and that her brother was a prisoner. She has three other brothers in the Austrian army.

Madame Gadsby, also on the Rotterdam, joined Madame Schumann-Heink in singing at a concert, the proceeds from which were given to Dutch and American seamen. A total of \$1250 resulted.

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